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OFFICIAL: PARADE APRIL 25

18,000 TO MARCH IN BIG PAGEANT

Friday, April 25.

The official date was announced at Army Headquarters today by Colonel Albert S. Williams, Chief of Staff.

Eighteen thousand officers and men will be in line, according to the latest estimates today from Camp Devens.

The full strength of the Yankee Division totals 24,113 officers and men. But there are about 12,000 men who although included in the Yankee Division are not in the line.

2,327 More Troops

**Leave Brest
for Boston**

The transport Winifred sailed from Brest, France, for Boston Sunday with 2,327 officers and men and seventeen civilians aboard. The ship was met by a tug and was received by radio today at the First Naval District headquarters at Newport. The message was immediately transmitted to Northeastern Department Army headquarters at No. 49 Chauncy street. The radio read:

District Commandant Superintendent

Transport Winifred sailed from Brest for Boston April 6, 1918.

For example, the design on the helmets of officers of the Headquarters Company of the division will be as follows:

Red disk of a half dollar, figures "26" in centre, surrounded by a

The designs for other units will be announced as soon as possible.

WREATHS FOR HEROES.

Major-General Clarence R. Edwards of the Northeastern Department of the American Legion, 1000 Broadway, New York City, has been selected to design the wreaths for the Liberty Loan.

**DR. GOBRAN FORMERLY
OF BOSTON TAKES LIFE**

Other News of the 26th Division on
Page 4.

HEAVY FOGS DELAY THE MAURETANIA

April 7.—Heavy fog so delayed the arrival of the liner Mauretania, bearing Vice-Admiral Sims, commander of the European fleet of the United States navy, that it was reported that the vessel would not dock.

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Will Be Found on
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Page 3

DOLL REVEALS BIG QUARREL

GEORGE FOR OPTIMISM IN PEACE

Continued from First Page.

And, for this reason the British Premier's optimistic attitude is an interview from the Paris dispatch that he does not expect to be able to lead to a better understanding of the situation of the world. The fact, however, of their own enthusiasm of war time, which cannot be expected to be a permanent one. Very shortly an economic crisis will make itself felt and the Anglo-Saxons are believed to have already made up their minds to inaugurate trade relations with Germany and preparing to deal with Bolshevism in Russia and adjusting internal policy to these material aims.

The French allies are convinced that is the unbroken reason why the English-speaking delegates are in constant disagreement with their continental colleagues, who they expect to be in the future the mainstay of the left bank of the Rhine to France and vice versa. No less important is the fact that the English policy which, in truth, has very different aims.

FRANCE BUILDS ALLIES. Again, France's ingrained industrial protection, which results in refusal to admit British or American manufactures, and its exclusion of other trade restrictions, has ruffled the temper of English-speaking communities, contributing to a certain degree of misunderstanding.

The Journal Times now maintains that the procedure followed by the French constitution requires the presence of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the negotiations from which he has been excluded.

The Berlin and Frankfurt newspapers which I read daily announce that a passion is running high among the allies and the Germans are speculating on the question among them. They know that the Continental great powers, and especially Poland and Rumania, are profoundly dissatisfied with Great Britain and are even still stating that the treaty which has been signed is a disgrace.

It is also stated that both in Germany and in the United States, the attitude of the Allies is being questioned. The Allies are being accused of being too lenient towards the Germans.

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Mayor Ralph Grateful to Hearst for Interest in Nation's Heroes

New York, April 7.—The following telegram is on the wires today to William Randolph Hearst from Mayor James Ralph, Jr. of San Francisco, who sent the message prior to his departure for home:

"I cannot leave old New York without conveying to you personally my profound thanks and appreciation of your genuine and generous attention extended here at your personal request by your whole staff of splendid men to the gallant, heroic sons of San Francisco and California.

"You have shown, beyond words which I can express, your affection for and deep interest in the men who gladly gave all they could for our country's cause.

"You are the soldiers' and sailors' friend and I am sure they know it and appreciate every bit of it. Whatever enemies you have made in fighting for the rights of the plain people of this country and showing your uncompromising spirit in the cause of right, and particularly in espousing the cause of justice and appreciation of the men returning in uniform, will add credit to you for years to come.

"May I not, therefore, add my mile of thanks for every San Francisco and California man, and with it the same from Mrs. Ralph and myself.

"I hope you will remain in San Francisco to join us in welcoming these heroes home."

belonging in a war more horrible than the last.

SEVERE DEFEAT IN PEACE. Surviving these and other data I am forced to the conclusion that the allies, who unexpectedly won a victory in war, are suffering defeat in peace, and that the Germans, if only they utilize our fully, will have the upper hand in the coming peace.

power until circumstances render it possible for the formation of a strong government. It is a serious situation and the elaboration of a suitable constitution. These formidable tasks are not to be undertaken by a coalition of statesmen whose moral authority is not beyond question, and who intend particularly to cede the place to the Germans.

Nobody understands better than I the situation of the world which we are in. Nobody understands better than I the situation of the world which we are in. Nobody understands better than I the situation of the world which we are in.

From Spain disquieting tidings have reached the concerned nations of the world. The situation is becoming more and more serious. The situation is becoming more and more serious.

PLAN DEPORTATION OF FORTY-ONE W. W. PRISONERS. Chicago, April 7.—Deportation warrants have been issued for forty-one women among the W. W. prisoners who were taken to the Federal Court here last August. Immediately upon their release from the Fort Leavenworth prison, they were taken to New York for deportation.

Thirty-seven of the convicted men, among them William D. Haywood, national secretary of the I. W. O., were admitted to bond pending an appeal. About half of these are believed among those who are to be deported. Haywood will not be deported until he can be located.

Haywood and his co-defendants are held in the penitentiary, having been unable up to this time to secure bond.

To Sell a Calf on One Day. Take a calf from the city and sell it all day long. The calf will be sold for a good price. The calf will be sold for a good price.

One Automatic Reduction Plan is always at work reducing merchandise prices. It is a plan that is always at work reducing merchandise prices. It is a plan that is always at work reducing merchandise prices.

Walk through—see it work!

OUR HAZERS AT THE SEASIDE, AGAIN, AS THEY DO UP PEACE WORK

Maxwell Colburn, Herbert Buell and William Hughes, seventeen years of age, and Harold Welsh, eighteen, pupils of Wellesley High School, were arrested in Dedham district court today before Judge George charged with assault and battery on Henry Fahy, a fellow student. They were fined \$10 each.

At the opening of court they entered a plea of not guilty, but after hearing the case Judge Dwyer allowed the boys to enter a plea of nolo and then imposed fines. The school committee has no action was taken, but the school committee has no action was taken.

The first witness in behalf of Fahy was Mr. Michael Burke of Natick. He testified that on March 31, he and his friends went to the beach and found a group of boys. He testified that on March 31, he and his friends went to the beach and found a group of boys.

After the extra session was started on Wednesday afternoon, the boys were taken off, and because Harold Welsh, sitting next to the boy, was taken off, and because Harold Welsh, sitting next to the boy, was taken off.

For the defense, Ralph F. Welsh testified that he and his friends went to the beach and found a group of boys. He testified that he and his friends went to the beach and found a group of boys.

A man believed to be Judson B. Crosby, who was arrested in this city, and an unidentified woman, are being held in the city. They are being held in the city.

PROVIDENCE MAY FREE ACCUSED DESERTERS. Providence, April 7.—Chief Peter P. Gilvins of the Providence police today telegraphed Camp Devens, two men that the local police have been holding for desertion.

SUMMER CROWD POURS OUT AT CONEY ISLAND. New York, April 7.—The summer season is here. Not by the calendar, but by the Coney Island weather.

MESSALINE and GEORGETTE dresses, \$14. Another accomplishment by the new priced Dress Shop. It is a shop that is always at work reducing merchandise prices.

MESSALINE is used for the blouse, girdle, the wide flaring cuffs, undershirt and handkerchiefs. It is a shop that is always at work reducing merchandise prices.

File—mail orders filled—sixth floor

Late Cable Bulletins!

Copenhagen, April 7.—A mutiny has broken out in the Russian Bolshevik army in northern Lithuania. Some of the soldiers refused to fight. The Bolshevik forces are withdrawing from that district.

London, April 7.—The general strike is spreading in western Germany as a result of Communist propaganda, and a German wireless dispatch picked up here today.

Madrid, April 7.—Two hundred Germans and Austrians were arrested today at Barcelona charged with complicity in Socialist plots.

London, April 7.—The Bolsheviks are continuing the concentration of troops on the Archangel front for a big drive in the Spring against the allied and American forces, said a Central News dispatch from Helsinki today.

Copenhagen, April 7.—Martial law has been proclaimed in Serbia as a result of the general strike against the government of Hungary. It was reported from Vienna today.

THOUSANDS OF JEWS SLAIN IN RUSSIA. The actual position of the peace negotiations, at this week beginning.

3.—The League of Nations committee has been completed. The actual position of the peace negotiations, at this week beginning.

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BOMB BURNED IN LAWRENCE, NEW ENGLAND

of mill operatives by a mob of strikers at 7 o'clock. The strikers gathered on Common street, near Union, and burned a mill building. The police started for the scene with mounted and foot police. They found the strikers, men and women, massed along Common street from Newbury to Union streets. Definitely the strikers yelled at the police.

At upper windows of Common street tenements angry faces glared down at the police. It was later found that the brick collar of a vacant house on Common street had been drawn upon by the mob for ammunition in form of bricks and half-bricks. The police charged into the mob, suddenly revolvers whirled, and the mob fled. The police charged into the mob, suddenly revolvers whirled, and the mob fled.

Patroness Masha Mahan of Lowell, who was badly cut by the mob, was promptly restored in kind, but she was not restored in kind, but she was not restored in kind.

SMASH MILL WINDOWS. As the police worked their way along to Union street they found strikers standing in the windows of the mill at the foot of Common street. The strikers were shouting and the police were shouting.

WILLIAM W. WINSHIP, 87, DIES AT MALDEN HOME. William W. Winship, of the 227 Main street, Malden, died at his home today of heart trouble. He was 87 years old.

103RD WILL PARADE AFTER DEMOBILIZATION. There will be no parade of the 103rd Infantry in Portland, until after demobilization, according to information received today by United States Senator Frederic H. Brown, of Maine.

PRETTY STAGE DANCER MYSTERIOUSLY MISSING. New York, April 7.—Evangeline Marchbanks, seventeen years old and a professional dancer, is mysteriously missing from her home here. She is a professional dancer.

When Coffee Gives You a Jab in some tender part of your anatomy, don't blame coffee—blame yourself!

You can have all the pleasure of coffee-drinking with none of its harm, if you drink

INSTANT COFFEE

"There's a Reason"

428 pairs women's low and high shoes, \$3.95

BONWIT TELLER & CO. FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

women's silk hosiery. \$1.19

Automatic Bargain BASEMENT

Women's MESSALINE and GEORGETTE dresses, \$14

MESSALINE is used for the blouse, girdle, the wide flaring cuffs, undershirt and handkerchiefs.

File—mail orders filled—sixth floor

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INSTANT COFFEE

"There's a Reason"

HISTORY of the YANKEE DIVISION

by HARRY A. BENWELL

THRILLING TALES OF HEROISM MARKED BATTLE OF APREMONT FOREST

This is the ninth instalment of the "History of the Yankee Division," which began in the Sunday Advertiser-American on March 30, and is continued from the Sunday Advertiser-American of yesterday. Major-General Edwards paid a tribute to the division in the first instalment. The story of the remarkably quick organization and embarkation of the division followed. It was the first complete division to land in France from the United States. Then came the tale of sufferings endured in the training area and General Edwards' insistence that the entire division be ready to go into battle as a unit. There is a thrill in the story of the early days of the division in the front lines, when they outwitted the Germans in several skirmishes in "No Man's Land," and the individual heroism of men of the 26th. Now the division has reached its first real big battles of the war.

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CHAPTER VIII. Battle of Apremont.

On the morning of April 10 the Boche attacked in force the lines of the 104th Infantry. There were 800 men in the raid, and they penetrated for a short distance into the front lines. The 104th then counter-attacked. They fought through the night of the 10th and all day the 11th, drove the Boche out of their lines, captured forty-eight prisoners and killed a large number. The American casualties were very light.

After that fight General Edwards had a conference with General Passage, the French corps commander, and it was decided to build a trench, wiping out a salient. The 101st Engineers did this, working nights between bombardments and finished it in a few days.

During this battle of Apremont Forest there were incidents of personal bravery too numerous to mention. The men proved themselves to be absolutely fearless, while their reckless bravery and ability with the bayonet dented the Hun. One incident, however, will bear repetition at this time.

On the morning of April 12 orders had been received for an advance by the 104th Infantry. Sergeant John A. Dickerman of the Headquarters Company was in charge of two Stokes mortars, the small French artillery which did so much damage. These two mortars were placed in a screen just behind the second line trench. With Dickerman were Privates Alton, Knutson, Cole and Howland and Corporal Henry Mack. Dickerman had orders to lay down a barrage of three minutes, after which the artillery was to take it up and drop a barrage behind which two companies were to go over the top in the first wave. There was a heavy fog that morning.

Dickerman laid down his barrage as ordered, but there was no sign from the artillery. In the fog the signal had not been seen. Then the Boches came over in an attack against the American lines, and Dickerman opened up with his mortars. They were the only protection between the Boche and the 104th first line.

German Counter-Barrage

The men worked madly, dropping round after round into the mortars which took deadly toll in the attacking force. Then the Germans started a creeping barrage. The shells from the enemy guns exploded nearer and nearer to the little party working the mortars. Sergeant Dickerman and the men knew that it was only a question of time as it was easy to locate them. Still, they held out. Suddenly a shell landed in the midst of the party. Alton, Knutson and Cole were killed, and Howland was wounded. Corporal Mack escaped. Dickerman lost his right eye and right foot, his left leg was torn and he had many other wounds. For this all of the party, living and dead, were given the Croix de Guerre.

Before and after the battle of Apremont, which resulted in the decoration of the colors of the 104th Infantry, Colonel Shelton issued orders which for choice of words and the spirit that evidently animated him, were unusual to a degree. The first, issued on March 29th, read:

"The regimental commander is proud of the 104th Infantry. For nearly two months the regiment has faced the enemy with credit to the regiment, has met danger in many forms unafraid, and has endured hardships and discomfort without complaint. Withdrawn from the lines, to enjoy a well earned rest, the regiment is ordered to return to the lines without rest and without delay. But this order comes under circumstances which should reveal its necessity to every man. Our British ally is opposing the enemy now in the greatest battle of the war, the most tremendous human struggle that the world has ever known. Our French ally is exhausting every energy to support the British in this contest, the result of which must have so large an influence on the future course of the war. Where French and British are doing so much, Americans cannot hesitate to do all that lies within their power.

Counts on Loyalty

"What this regiment has made of itself during the last two months is to be proved by what individually and collectively it does during the next few weeks. The regimental commander counts confidently upon the same loyal service, the same patient endurance of hardship, the same self-control, the same willing spirit, and the same devotion to the cause and the country, we re-

resent, in the regiment's new field as were so finely exhibited in the old.

"The regimental commander desires that this order be brought to the attention of every member of the regiment. For only when every member of the regiment realizes that by his individual acts with the work of the regiment finally be judged and only when he feels in full the responsibility resting upon him for the reputation of the regiment, will the good name of the regiment be secure. The standard we have now set in this regiment should inspire every man in it to make the finest effort of which he is capable to assure its maintenance.

(Signed)

"GEORGE H. SHELTON,
Colonel, U. S. Army, Commanding."

The second order, following the battle which also resulted in the promotion of Colonel Shelton to brigadier-general, affectionately referred to by General Edwards as his "Abraham Lincoln," said:

"To the Officers and Men of the 104th Infantry:

Withdrawn From Line

"I. Again it is the pleasant duty of the regimental commander to express his pride in the 104th Infantry and in the organizations and detachments associated in service with it. By your courage and devotion in action from April 2 to April 14 you won the commendation of the commanding general of the French Army Corps under whom we are serving, and of the commanding general of our own division and the congratulations of our own corps commander. The full reports of your accomplishments now at hand show, with few exceptions, the right of each of you to share in the praise bestowed upon the regiment.

"Only a month ago the regiment was withdrawn from the battle line, after forty-two days of credible service there. For a period of rest. Within ten days afterwards, hard working, strenuous days, without rest, it was put in the front again. The reason for this is known to all, and is sufficient. But the spirit in which generally officers and men alike responded to the new demands upon them was itself a promise that the regiment would meet worthily every test to which it might be subjected.

"This promise you have fulfilled. Almost at once you were put to new and difficult tests—tests of endurance, of courage, of fighting spirit, and of fighting capacity. For more than ten days you endured heavy bombardment; you repulsed small raiding parties and attacks in force; and you met the enemy face to face and fought him hand to hand. In the end you held your lines intact, and your spirit was finer, higher than ever.

"These results were not achieved without losses. You have seen our ranks thinned by death; you have witnessed suffering among your comrades. This is the price of every important achievement in war. You have paid the price in this instance, but have exacted in return heavy toll from the enemy. What his losses were we cannot know definitely, but we may be assured that they were far greater than ours, and it is a source of gratification that throughout your service so far you have left but one man alive and none dead in the hands of the enemy. For this one you have taken nearly forty prisoners from him. These are not enough, and you have, therefore, work still to do, but this obligation does not reduce the credit to which you are entitled for what you have already accomplished.

All Learn Teamwork

"Your experiences have been valuable to you. You have new assurance that the cause for which you fight is just. In meeting the enemy face to face you have proved yourself stronger physically and morally, possessed of a better fighting spirit, and individually his superior.

"You have learned to know better your own fellows; you have been brought closer together by the dangers you have shared and the suffering you have witnessed; you have learned much of the necessity of teamwork in war.

"It is your part and mine now to profit by these experiences. For the moment we are behind the line, but only to prepare to enter it again with renewed strength, to meet new tests, to undertake even more difficult work, and, if necessary, to offer still greater sacrifices in the future. My pride in what the regiment has so far accomplished is great, but my faith in what it will accomplish in the future is still greater.

(Signed)

"GEORGE H. SHELTON,
Colonel, U. S. Army, Commanding."

The enemy was comparatively quiet after this until the attack on Seicheprey on April 20th to the 22d. The German "Sturmtruppen," or Hindenburg's Traveling Circus as it was called, led the attack. These were a body of picked shock troops, who traveled from place to place along the German line and delivered raids at regular intervals. After a heavy bombardment they came over, about 400 in number, with about 2,500 more Germans following to consolidate the positions the raiders were expected to take. They came over with full packs and with orders to take the lines and hold them until they could be consolidated. Evidently the attack was designed to break down the Yankee morale.

The Boche were favored by a heavy fog, and were upon the

FIRING AT A GERMAN AIRSHIP AT CHEMIN DES DAMES



Anti-aircraft machine gun of the 101st Field Artillery, former 1st Massachusetts F. A., Battery E, firing at the enemy on March 5, 1918, in the Chemin des Dames section. This was just before the Germans started their great drive.

New Englanders before they realized what had happened. Company of the 102d Infantry was surprised and practically the whole unit captured. Many desperate combats took place in the mist.

It was at this time that Colonel Bertrand, commanding a French regiment, led his troops in a counter-attack on Fleury, mounted on a horse.

Fighting Becomes General

The fighting became general. "The four frontiers at Leiningen, the Americans fought from behind walls in the little towns behind the front, and any other cover they could find. Armed with machine guns and rifles, some of these detachments held on for two days. At the end of the fight, Lieutenant Lockhart, unshaven, drawn and haggard, reported to his commanding officer and apologized for his appearance. He said that he had been in a trench with his platoon and not a man had left. Asked how many remained alive, he replied: "Nine, sir."

Word came that at the convergence of two lines of trench, there were a party of Boches in a strong point. Lieutenant Wilcox, with an automatic rifle and four men, went up one trench. His platoon had been relieved, but he could not take it out because of the barrage. At the same time Lieutenant Horton Edmunds, former Boston newspaperman, took five men and went up the trench at the left, headed for the same point. Lieutenant Wilcox left two of his men to bomb a dugout on the way up, and therefore had but two men with him when he came on nineteen of the enemy in a communicating trench. He immediately commanded them to throw up their hands, and the whole party were taken prisoner.

In the meantime Lieutenant Edmunds arrived at the strong point and found eleven Boches waiting for him. Edmunds ran up, pistol in hand, and his appearance so terrified the Germans that one of them threw his arms around the young officer's neck and begged for mercy. The man had been wounded in the arm, and his blood flowed all over the American. Edmunds gathered up his prisoners, the wounded being placed in makeshift litters and went back down the trench. For these acts both lieutenants received the Croix de Guerre.

Described by Edwards

General Edwards told of the battle in these words:

"Then came an incident that is very important to me, and I think I analyze it properly. That is the battle of Seicheprey, where the 102nd was stationed. It was the first battle where any number of prisoners were taken. We had all become a little cocky; we had only a few divisions then and the Boche divisions were in superior numbers on the western front. We knew they were going to try to break through and the master minds had to keep divisions in reserve to reinforce any line that might be threatened.

"On the morning of the 20th of April we had a little bit of evidence of larger concentration of Boche guns, and they were a little bit more active. Early in the morning, 4 o'clock, the most violent bombardment on all the rear areas, on Seicheprey, Rombacourt and on the connecting trenches, took place. The 101st were at Ransschelle, and Colonel Legum's headquarters were smashed. He was in the cellar of a church, and he and Father O'Connor were their masks for five or six hours. We could not tell at first where the smash was coming. There was a tremendously heavy mist, and the Boche was favored. Thirteen hundred shock troops came down from Seicheprey and Ransschelle and another 1,500 came around from Remier, starting for Seicheprey, and the artillery just smothered us. It was as much as a man's life was worth to try to get out of Seicheprey by Beaumont, but they did it. There Lieut-

enant H. Comfort, a doctor, ran back and forth through the barrage. The ambulances ran on the main road to Seicheprey. A gallant sergeant timed the shots and would shoot through. Most of them were hit right into Seicheprey.

Surrounding Germans

"The Germans swept down into the middle of the town. They overran our machine guns, and they had big clubs; they carried five-kilogram nitroglycerine boxes, and they all had trench knives. This man, Captain Stanchfield, stood there. The first thing he saw was two automatic guns playing on him, not more than ten feet away. They got into the middle of Seicheprey. And there was a gallant fellow by the name of Major Rau, since killed, who stood there. There was also Lieutenant Thompson, who gathered his men together and fought them. And Captain Griswell, who came home suffering from shell shock, was surrounded.

"Three of our machine gun crews were found sitting on their machines with their heads down. Only one man got away alive. In front of each machine gun were ten to fifteen Boches lying around, there were over 400 Boche helmets on the ground.

"They outnumbered us by four or five to one, and they kept up this artillery concentration for over thirty-six hours. It was as much as your life was worth to go anywhere. I would not let them go to pick up our dead. We buried 164. The Boches worked thirty-six hours with twenty-six pairs of litter bearers taking away their wounded. We carefully examined prisoners, and everybody else after that, and there is no doubt that their casualties amounted to 1,200. We less very nearly 150 prisoners. We had guessed or slightly wounded about 600, and the permanent losses were about 200.

"We found the Boche coming down the Laiville trench, and we put all the 26th Artillery at that trench, as well as the 69th, and we massed them there."

That night the Yankees counter-attacked under Major Pau, drove the enemy from the American trenches, captured a few prisoners and buried more dead Huns than the 26th had suffered in killed, wounded or missing.

CONTINUED TOMORROW.

MEMORIAL SERVICE IS HELD FOR LIEUT. TAYLOR

A memorial service for First Lieutenant Raymond C. Taylor of the 102nd Infantry, killed in action at Seicheprey, was held at a mass meeting in the Somerville branch of the American Legion, Tuesday night. The service was conducted by Rev. Frank Johnson, Minister. The speakers at the meeting included the Rev. Charles John Hancock, Bishop of the Episcopal diocese of New York, and Rev. Frederick A. Barker, D. D. Four survivors of the 86th Army Engineers, Lieutenant Charles R. Codman, who is one of the two survivors of the flight that proved fatal to Lieutenant Taylor, Captain W. Warner, Lieutenant Gardner Fiske, Lieutenant H. E. Bates, Lieutenant Arthur H. Alexander, Ensign Bernard Deller and Second Lieutenant Irving Lewis were guests.

SOMERVILLE K. OF C.

VOTES FOR IRISH CAUSE

A resolution demanding self-determination for Ireland was unanimously passed at a mass meeting in the Somerville branch of the American Legion, Tuesday night. The speakers at the meeting included the Rev. Charles John Hancock, Bishop of the Episcopal diocese of New York, and Rev. Frederick A. Barker, D. D. Four survivors of the 86th Army Engineers, Lieutenant Charles R. Codman, who is one of the two survivors of the flight that proved fatal to Lieutenant Taylor, Captain W. Warner, Lieutenant Gardner Fiske, Lieutenant H. E. Bates, Lieutenant Arthur H. Alexander, Ensign Bernard Deller and Second Lieutenant Irving Lewis were guests.

"FAKE" ASPIRIN WAS TALCUM

Therefore Insist Upon Genuine "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin"



Millions of fraudulent Aspirin Tablets were sold by a Brooklyn manufacturer which later proved to be composed mainly of Talcum Powder, Bacterium and other impurities. The true, genuine, American-made and American-owned Tablets, are marked with the safety "Bayer Cross." Ask for and insist upon "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin," and always buy them in the original Bayer package, which contains proper directions and dosage. Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer, Manufacturer of Monocrocin and Salicylic Acid.

THE CAMPS PAGE

THE BIG ON FOR RETURNING TROOPS

By BEST FORD.
Camp Devens, April 7.—It has been officially announced that the Yankee Division will be mustered out on April 24.

Every man in the division was delighted to hear that a date had been fixed for the process that will return him to civil life. That cannot come too quickly.

The men living outside of New England are particularly eager to be relieved of duty and to reach their friends as quickly as possible—no fewer than 95 per cent. of the replacements from the South and West declared a desire to leave before the celebration.

The War Department issued an order to give the non-residents the option of staying for the parade or being mustered out earlier. A canvass showed that not more than 2 per cent. of the outsiders were content to participate in the big show, the call of home compelling all others in the case of the men from the field of battle.

Of ninety non-residents in the non-companys of the 11th Infantry, two identified their willingness to remain. This was a fair number for the parade. Removal of the men who live in distant parts of the country for the parade of the division approximately 5,000 men. The infantry units were so heavily that replacements totaled close to 50 per cent.

INTERESTED IN HIS SHOW.
While wholesale departure of the men living outside of New England would reduce the size of the parade, it would not weaken it as a spectacle. The parade under the dome of the big tent would embody what remains of the original parade plan, and the vision and would more graphically show ranks depleted by long service in the combat zone.

The Yankee Division served long in the front line, then after the division in the A. E. F. That was why it was the last of the divisions to be mustered out of the line.

Edward L. Logan's regiment was selected as a nucleus to form the 11th Infantry in Champlain on Christmas. There is a written record to that effect in the division archives.

They were surprised and delighted to hear of the disbanding of the division. The Commonwealth had an army of 100,000 men, and a reviewing stand would be erected to accommodate thousands of the soldiers' relatives.

There is a big stand for the men of the Yankee Division. No expense is spared in the preparation of the parade of their achievements and sacrifices.

Three infantry regiments of the Yankee Division and other units are already comfortably billeted in camp 14th, mostly western Massachusetts men, arriving first from Mount Vernon, followed by the 11th and 16th Infantry regiments on the America which docked Saturday.

LOGAN ALLOWED SHORE LEAVE.
Brigadier-General Stephen, commanding the 11th Infantry Brigade, who was commanding army officer in the American, and Colonel Logan of the 11th Infantry and Colonel Frank M. Hunt of the 16th Infantry were allowed shore leave at the time Saturday and every day they also were kept aboard.

At 5 o'clock Sunday morning everything was quiet and the dough boys began pouring from the ship at 8:30 o'clock. The massive iron gates were closed. The soldiers' popular tunes and the soldiers' song were heard in the air. The distributed good things. The 11th and 16th Infantry regiments were served delicious coffee and buns on the upper landing.

As the men marched to the floor below where they boarded trains, they passed through a runway that was a veritable host of plenty. Red, blue, green, and yellow. The 25 C. A. Jewish Welfare Society, candy, khaki handkerchiefs, post cards and Sunday editions of the Boston newspapers, giving a full account of the American with many photographs.

The troop movement from Camp Devens to the 11th Infantry was carried out with dispatch. The 11th and 16th regiments were forwarded ahead of schedule in trains that left the dock about every twenty minutes. There were fifteen in all.

Each train was accompanied by a dozen sergeants' assistants. Long strings of clean day coaches were used and the men topped into red plush seats with a relief that was audible.

And the French freight cars heaped blocks, and a full corporal. "No more of this," said the corporal.

At 10 o'clock Sunday morning everything was quiet and the dough boys began pouring from the ship at 8:30 o'clock. The massive iron gates were closed. The soldiers' popular tunes and the soldiers' song were heard in the air. The distributed good things. The 11th and 16th Infantry regiments were served delicious coffee and buns on the upper landing.

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BERT FORD, International News correspondent, who returned from war zone on the America.

The most gripping figure of all was a woman in khaki who stood on a little close waving a waving hand with one star in the center, and a soldier who knew her and it was the woman who was a tankie who was bumped off by a shell in St. Mihiel.

The Yankee Division units were crowded through the railway yards and physical inspection after their arrival. The soldiers were pumped today. Liberal leave was to be granted. The first were enlisted yesterday. The soldiers were so eager that they could not wait for leave. They danced up and went to Boston by motor.

TALK OF BATTLE-FIELD.
The soldiers were high. They talked about "hang-up" food at home, and about the surprise they had when they were taken to the front. The soldiers were pumped today. Liberal leave was to be granted. The first were enlisted yesterday. The soldiers were so eager that they could not wait for leave. They danced up and went to Boston by motor.

Although previous announcement had been made that civilians would be barred from the camp Sunday they were shown over the camp by the soldiers. Some of the men became so inspired that they took some leave. At last they failed to answer the call. It was they took some leave. At last they failed to answer the call. It was they took some leave. At last they failed to answer the call.

CROWDS ALL ALONG ROUTE.
The crowds along the track just outside the pier, and they were strong on a great distance. Every bridge and station and crossing, every railroad crossing and yard, was crowded.

"I didn't know there were so many flags in the world," New England said. "I didn't know there were so many flags in the world," New England said. "I didn't know there were so many flags in the world," New England said.

Elaborate Arrangements for Entertainment of the 26th in Boston by the City.
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REMOVED FROM THE RISK JOBS Hundreds of Heroes Just Home Sign Applications for Work

By THOMAS PHELAN.
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Walsh to Lead Fight to Secure Justice for Col. Logan

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OLD COMRADES: Y. D. BATT TEAM REUNITED AT CAMP DEVENS

Men of Yankee Division Glad to Be Back in Cantonment

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Men of Yankee Division Glad to Be Back in Cantonment

50% Down and a Week
EXTRA SPECIAL QUARTER
DIAMOND RING
\$25

ASK FOR GET Horlick's Malted Milk
For Infants and Invalids
OTHERS ARE IMITATIONS

ENOX JEWELRY CO.
373 Washington St. Boston

OUR ANNUAL THOROUGHFARE SALE
CELEBRATION

RELIEVE colds from wet feet, or overheating.
LUDEN'S MENTHOL Cough Drops
GIVE QUICK RELIEF

What Will the House Do About This?

An order for an investigation of the Lawrence strike is filed in the House of Representatives. It is read aloud to the members. Then it disappears.

The author of the order looks expectantly to find it properly recorded the next day in the Journal of the House. He found no mention of it whatsoever. No record to show that it was introduced. No record to indicate that it was referred, as usual, to the proper committee for a public hearing.

The press tell us that the member—Mr. Stone, a Republican—began an investigation of "the mysterious disappearance" of the order and finally found that it had been withdrawn from the House "without his knowledge or consent."

As evidence of the honesty of his purpose, the gentleman presented the order again to the House.

What had happened in the meantime the gentleman is not quoted as describing. We rely upon the press reports. They seem to agree that "a certain official high in the State government" attempted to prevail upon the member to withdraw the order. Mr. Stone is reported to have replied that, having filed the order, he intended to "go through" with it.

That the order was withdrawn is not denied. By whom? With what authority? For what motive?

The Constitution guarantees to every person the right of petition. When a petition is filed and read, it becomes the property of the Legislature, and, therefore, of the people.

To say that the House voted to withdraw the order, as is asserted in some quarters, does not excuse the situation. Why does not the record of such a vote, if it was actually taken, appear in the official record known as the Daily Journal?

For eight weeks the strike has continued and the State has not made a single attempt to effect an amicable settlement of it.

Why all this delay? Why all this mystery? Why not an honest, thorough investigation to place the responsibility for the prolongation of an industrial disturbance which so seriously affects the welfare of one of the largest communities in the Commonwealth.

The strikers announce their willingness to undergo an investigation and to submit their case to arbitration. The mill owners evidently are opposed to both.

If trickery has been practiced to prevent a public inquiry into the cause and conduct of the Lawrence strike, the House should have little trouble in correcting it.

Ominous Confession by an Eminent French Official

Congressman Alvan T. Fuller of Massachusetts has just made to Congress a most extraordinary statement concerning the sincerity of Japan in this war.

He declares that the French ambassador to Japan told him that Japan was absolutely insincere in her pro-ally attitude, and intended to support Germany the moment she thought the allies' cause was lost, and was only prevented from doing so by the reports which her mission to the United States made to her that we were going into the war with all our might.

Japan realized that with the United States throwing herself fiercely into the contest against Germany, Germany was bound to lose in spite of anything that Japan could do. This is Congressman Fuller's astounding statement:

My trip across the water was uneventful. I found among my fellow passengers a most delightful person, who was no other than Mr. Delanney, the French Ambassador to Japan. I took occasion to ask the Ambassador if as a result of his observation the Japanese were sincerely pro-ally. To this inquiry the Ambassador replied very definitely, "No, sir," and inquired, "Who in the world thought they were sincerely pro-ally?"

Ambassador Delanney stated to me that the Japanese intended to support Germany, but after their mission visited here and saw how wholeheartedly we were going into the war they were afraid to do so. Ambassador Delanney stated that he sailed from Japan to Vancouver, and when the party arrived and learned the news that Austria had surrendered, the Japanese members of the party were visibly disappointed.

He likened the Emperor and the military caste of Japan to that of Germany. He said their methods and ideas and ideals were identical with those of Germany.

Congressman Fuller of Massachusetts is one of the ablest and most successful business men in New England.

He is a sincere public servant, an absolutely responsible citizen, a hard-headed, practical man not given to vagaries.

No one at all would assume that an American congressman would publicly misrepresent so vital a subject.

No one who knows Mr. Fuller would believe for a moment that he could have misunderstood the French ambassador to Japan concerning a matter so vital.

And no intelligent person could believe that the French ambassador to Japan could either be ignorant concerning the subject of which he spoke, or could misrepresent a situation so terribly serious.

What, then, must we believe? Every one must believe what his intelligence compels him to believe.

It is not necessary for people to utter their opinions always. The truth is not necessarily to be spoken at all times, but the truth ought always to be KNOWN by everybody in a great democracy, if the truth concerns the nation.

If the Japanese government was about to betray her associates in the war the American people ought to know it.

The French ambassador, who has lived in Japan, and whose official duty it was to study the Japanese government and to understand its character and its attitude toward men and things according to Congressman Fuller, "likened the Emperor and military caste of Japan to that of Germany." He said their "methods and ideas and ideals were identical with those of Germany."

If we do not take heed of the warnings which come to us out of the East we shall be as guilty as the Athenians were when they swallowed whole the fair words of Philip of Macedonia.

Back Home

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PEOPLE WHO DWELL IN HAUNTED HOUSES

By Winifred Black

By Arthur Brisbane

(Copyright, 1919)

"HERE," said the woman who believed in ghosts, "it does look haunted, doesn't it?"

I looked up from the timid green of the new grass, up to the clear brown of the little runaway brook that was talking at the top of its voice, telling all who would listen that Spring had really come, up to the top of the wide-spread hill, where the haunted house stood.

"Tall, gaunt, lonely, the windows shuttered—they look like haggard eyes closed in death—the neglected porch, the ragged bushes along the walk, so stood the Haunted House."

"Yes," said I, "it does look haunted—and I believe it is."

And when I heard the history of the gaunt house on the hill I knew that what I felt when I looked at it was true, and that it must be haunted, really haunted, too.

For the woman who built it was haunted with terrible ghosts of hatred and revenge and every small ambition, and cruel bitterness of heart.

She built the house to haunt it and her wealth in the face of her own sister, who died alone and friendless in the very shadow of the haunted house.

And in the haunted house with the woman who built it lived egoisms and tangles and cowardly schemers, who flattered the wife of the house and made a silly dupes of her.

And the woman who built the haunted house died in a sanatorium, driven there by her own bitter hatred of her own kin and kin.

Haunted! Why, of course, it is haunted. It was bound to be haunted from the very first day the first foundation stone was laid in hatred till the hour that the poor creature who built it died in delirious bitterness of heart.

I have a friend who lives in a haunted house. The friend is a man—a great, big, warm-hearted, high-spirited man—and he is married to a little, mean-spirited, petty-minded being who labors under the delusion that she is a woman.

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I have a friend who lives in a haunted house. The friend is a man—a great, big, warm-hearted, high-spirited man—and he is married to a little, mean-spirited, petty-minded being who labors under the delusion that she is a woman.

Haunted! Why, of course, it is haunted. It was bound to be haunted from the very first day the first foundation stone was laid in hatred till the hour that the poor creature who built it died in delirious bitterness of heart.

She built the house to haunt it and her wealth in the face of her own sister, who died alone and friendless in the very shadow of the haunted house.

And in the haunted house with the woman who built it lived egoisms and tangles and cowardly schemers, who flattered the wife of the house and made a silly dupes of her.

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More Truth Than Poetry

By James J. Montague



Soothing the Savage Breast

"GIVE us a song," the soldiers cry,
As the troops march heads for sea;
"Let Bill begin, an' we'll all join in
When he comes to the harmony."
We want to get back in the time we'll sing,
As we furrow the gleaming foam;
We want to get back to anywhere—
Just so it's home, sweet home!

"WE want to get back to Mississippi,
We want to get back to Chi,
We want to get back to Boston Town,
Or to Montauk Point, L. I.
We'll tell the world we want to get back,
If you give us half a chance,
And the only thing that we'll never sing
Is 'We want to get back to France!'"

"COME up with one o' them longin' songs
Of the hearts that yearn an' pine
For a dear ole cut in a shady spot
A million miles from the Rhine.
We'll pipe up strong on the barber shop,
Like the smokers in a jazz quartet;
We are longin' strong for a longin' song
Of the girls we can't forget."

"Oh, we long for Mollie an' Mary Jane
An' Mabel an' Mar-jorie—
We long for Sue—we'll say we do!
An' for little blue-eyed Marie,
For Gladys an' Gertie an' Sadie May
Our hearts with longin' swell,
But we'll sing no song that proclaims we long
For them beautiful madonnas."



BUT OUR HEARTS ARE STOUT AND BRAVE
Ambitions are long and covetous are fleeting!

NO CAUSE FOR OFFENCE
The days are on the wrong road. We do not exclude them because we despise them, but because we respect them too much.

EVERYBODY'S DOING IT IN GERMANY
Crown Prince wedding a hammer in blacksmith shop—Headline. Practicing for the writing of a book, probably.

A THOUSAND AND ONE
General March has been made a Knight of Britain. Now if one of our other allies would show a little gratitude we'd soon have a bunch of Arabian Knights.

Ye TOWN GOSSIP

By K. C. B.

BECAUSE IT WAS the first time.
I'D EVER bought a car.
I WAS excited about it.
AND WHEN I'd met anybody.
I'D TALK about the weather.
AND HOW the shows were doing.
AND HOW he'd seen the circus.
AND HOW was his wife.
IF HE was still living with her.
AND DID he forget.
TO SET his watch ahead.
AND THEN I'd yawn a little.
AND PUT my hand over my mouth.
AND SAY I'd just bought a car.
AND THE first time I did it.
THE MAN said.
"WHAT MAKE did you get?"
AND I told him.
AND HE said.
"MY GOD!"
"WHOEVER STEERED you on to that?"
AND I asked him why.
AND HE started to tell me.
HE'D NEVER driven one himself.
BUT HE had a friend.
AND JUST THEN.
SOMEBODY ELSE came along.
AND THE man said.
"WHAT DO you think of this guy?"
AND THEN he told him.
ABOUT MY car.
AND THE second man said.
"YOU'RE in luck, boy.
"IT'S a mighty good car."
AND HE'D NEVER driven one himself.
BUT HE had a friend.
AND THEN I left them.
AND DOWN at the office.
THERE WAS the gang.
AND I dropped in there.
AND WE talked a little.
AND WHEN there was a lull.

I MENTIONED to them.
THAT I'D bought a car.
AND I told them what make.
AND RIGHT away.
THEY STARTED taking it to pieces.
AND THROWING the parts.
ALL OVER the place.
BUT BEFORE I left.
THEY PUT it together again.
AND SAID it was all right.
BUT IF they were buying cars.
THEY'D BUY such and such a car.
AND EACH one of them.
CHOSE A different car.
AND WHEN I left.
THEY WERE taking the other cars apart.
AND THAT'S the way it went.
FOR the rest of the day.
AND WHEN I got home.
I TOLD my wife.
AND SHE just laughed at me.
AND SAID.
"OUR CAR has an engine.
I ain't seen it.
"AND IT looks all right!"
AND I said yes.
"AND IT has four wheels!"
AND I said yes.
"VERY WELL, then!"
SAID MY wife to me.
"COME in to your dinner."

BE KIND TO THE OLD EMPLOYE
Young man, you are nothing less than a bully to make sport of that elderly man who is employed in a mental position by the company you work for.

When you reach his age you may not be able to hold as responsible a position.

How do you know the circumstances, possibly beyond his control, which resulted in his apparent lack of success?

The porphy of a friend, the desire to see his children educated, or continued illness in the family, may have taken every cent he could earn and spare from bare living cost.

Your gibes may seem to touch him lightly—but deep in his heart he is longing for greater respect than you show him, and it is his due.

He does not like to be spoken of as a servant—a mental—nor does he like to be the butt of your jokes.

Say, young fellow, at the pace you are going and with your attitude of life and its phases, what do you think you will be doing when you are the age of this old man?

ONCE-OVERS
Just how the bourgeoisie did the stealing is not definitely told, but the masses, especially those of Russia that can't read and those of other countries that don't read, are ready to believe. And like Mohammed's followers, their belief is apt to make them dangerous fighters.

This country should study Bolshevism, neither foolishly despising nor fearing it. It teaches doctrine that does need only justice to make them happy and per se is to believe. And like Mohammed's followers, their belief is apt to make them dangerous fighters.

Intelligence should be used to put good food within the reach of all mothers of children and enable honest men to earn the money necessary to live decently. Now intelligence is used to make food dearer that individuals may become richer.

The man who would go to a doctor if an ulcer develops in his body should worry when he sees the ulcer of discontent developing in the national body.

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